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SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

They tell us that a plumber's examination is no lead pipe clinch.

We suppose you could call baseball players outdoor sports.

Why Nichols Won.—Headline. Dead easy; because Morgan got less votes.

World May Lose Soft Shell Crab.—Headline. And it may lose the hard shell one too for all we care.

Those tailors who are furnishing Thaw with 40 suits may have to bring 40 suits before they get their money.

When it comes to scraping up acquaintances some barbers we know have got the rest of humanity skinned a million miles.

The Manufacturers Record calls the editor of the Chicago Tribune a skunk. That's attaching entirely too much importance to the gentleman (?).

We heard a writer bragging the other day that he had spent a month on one sentence. We know a fellow who is spending his life time on one.

At the conclusion of a chautauqua address in Kansas Col. Bryan was kissed by an enthusiastic German farmer. And yet some folks insist there's nothing so terrible as war.

Young Man Kicked by Family Horse.—Headline. The horse should do the family pulling and leave the family kicking for the fellow who is hollering hard times.

The society column in a Charleston newspaper chronicles the fact that Chicco, of Market street fame, has gone off on a vacation. Charleston "society" may be "exclusive," but be hinged if you can say that about its society column in the newspapers.

Salem, Ore. reports that it has shipped eastward three carloads of loganberry juice. And yet about 999 eastern people out of every 1,000 don't know what the stuff looks, tastes or smells like. Most of them never even heard the word "loganberry." If L. J. is so wonderful a beverage as certain sections of the west seem to think it, why doesn't it get a little intelligent publicity?

CANDLER'S COTTON SCHEME.

The most far-reaching and financial movement of the week in the South has been the organization by Asa G. Candler and his associates of a company to build immediately a warehouse with capacity of 200,000 bales of cotton, the entire investment to be about \$1,000,000. Also the announcement is made by Mr. Candler that he and his associates will lend up to 7 cents a pound on cotton at 6 per cent. Last year, at the time of the most serious depression in cotton, Mr. Candler put up temporary sheds for warehouses and offered to lend \$30 a bale up to 1,000,000 bales, thus steadying the whole market and creating confidence throughout the South in the cotton situation. His present move will result in the immediate construction in place of temporary warehouses of a \$500,000 reinforced concrete fireproof warehouse, and an advance over the loan value put on cotton last year. This movement will doubtless have a marked effect in stimulating other financial interests throughout the South to cooperate in financing and marketing of the cotton crop.

CHAMPIONS OF PEACE.

In the last few days it has seemed to millions of Americans that we were perilously near war. As a result of the sinking of the Arabic, with the killing of two Americans and the jeopardizing of many more, there seemed nothing for our government to do but to send Ambassador Bernstorff home and recall Ambassador Gerard from Berlin. And such severing of our relations, it was understood, would in no sense an act of hostility, might be followed by other attacks making it necessary for us to go to war to protect our citizens and save the nation from world-wide contempt.

And then when the government and people had almost given up hope of any action on Germany's part softening the offense and healing the breach, there came a friendly message from Berlin expressing sympathy and asking the nation to withhold judgment until Germany could report the facts as she found them.

That message brought instant relief. It was accepted as evidence that Germany wanted to avoid a break with the United States, and that in all probability she would yield enough to attain that aim.

Of course, we are by no means out of the woods yet. The Arabic controversy is not settled, and the shadow of the Lusitania still hangs ominously over our negotiations with Germany. But the prospect is less dark than it has been for many weeks. And that fact points a moral.

Why did Germany hasten to reassure us and stem the tide of indignation and protest? Because Germany did not want war with the United States.

And did the American government or people want war? Absolutely not. It is safe to say that, never, in any great national crisis, did this nation want to fight less than it does today. No war we have ever engaged in was half so unpopular as would be a war now with Germany.

And yet—the nation had made up its mind to fight Germany, if it came to the worst. We should have joined her enemies sorrowfully and reluctantly, in the performance of a duty no longer avoidable without forfeiture of our rights, our self-respect and our safety.

And because the statesmen at Berlin are beginning to recognize this spirit of calm and judicial determination, they are showing signs of a return to justice and humanity.

If this encouraging tendency persists, and German-American relations become friendly again, or even tolerable, it will be a triumph not for the utopian pacifists who go about preaching "peace at any price," and certainly not for equivocal "peace" organizations which are using the stars and stripes and the badge of labor to cover an alien propaganda in the interest of Germany. It will not be a triumph, either, for the jingoists who have filled the land with clamor, but whose shouting and frothing have had little effect on the great mass of sane Americans.

It will be a triumph for the intelligent and patriotic leaders and representatives of public opinion—editors, statesmen, businessmen, lecturers, etc.—who have urged from the first rational military preparedness and an unflinching stand for American rights. Newspaper editors particularly have been subjected to criticism in the last few weeks, because of the mistaken notion that they were deliberately working for war against Germany. Nothing could have been farther from the fact. We do not know of a single newspaper editor in any section or city who, if he

had the power, would bring on war with Germany for the grievous offense Germany has so far committed.

But the newspaper men whose work keeps them in touch with history in the making have felt that the way of national self-respect is also the way of national safety—that the way to avoid war is to show any nation tramping on our rights that we are not afraid of war. And believing this, American newspapers with a few exceptions have demanded ever since the Lusitania massacre that the rights of American citizens—which are also the rights of humanity—be protected "without compromise and at any cost."

Germany at first did not believe that we meant it, in spite of the president's plain words. At last, apparently, the truth has percolated to the Berlin consciousness.

Manifestly the thing for us to do is to persist without deviation in our present policy. Even that may involve us in war; but it isn't nearly so likely to do so as cowardly submission, which, by encouraging foreign insult and wrong, might culminate in some great outrage making war inevitable.

New York City is all excited over the fact that "Big Bill" Edwards has announced his candidacy for the office of sheriff alleging no special qualifications except that he is "an American." Of course, when you come to think of it, Americans are scarce in New York.

Let's hope it won't be as hard for the German foreign office to find out who sank the Arabic as it was for the Georgia coroner's jury to learn who lynched Leo Frank. (And let's hope the Kaiser and his fellow-statesmen will spend more than three minutes on the job.)

BIG GUNS FOR COAST DEFENSE.

It is reassuring to learn that our coast defenses are to be strengthened with 16-inch guns of a new type, expected to prove stronger and more effective than any other fortification guns in the world.

They are not yet built, but plans for them have been completed and the fortifications board has recommended that they be constructed to replace the 14-inch guns in our most important defenses. Their value consists not so much in their longer range as in their greater weight of metal. They will throw a projectile weighing 2,220 pound, 600 pounds more than the 14-inch guns. They are expected to prove offensive against the most powerful weapons of offense carried by modern battleships.

In this connection it is remarked that even the famous British super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth, with her armament of 15-inch guns, has not succeeded in reducing the Dardanelles forts, and these new guns will be far superior to any at the Dardanelles. They are expected to outrange all battleship guns; but that is not necessarily important. A battleship is at a disadvantage because it is very vulnerable and because, being in motion, it cannot be sure of its aim. Coast guns merely equal to those of an attacking fleet but mounted on solid foundations and fired according to a system which has previously charted every yard of the area they cover, are almost certain to win in fair battle.

It should be easy for the new guns to repel any enemy at Cape Henry, Sandy Hook, Panama, Colon and other important defensive coast points, thus protecting our national capital, our principal seaport cities and the canal.

WAR ON CATS.

"Over 5,000,000 birds, many of them of rare and almost extinct species, are destroyed annually by cats," says Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies. "There is no wild animal or bird of prey on this continent which compares in destructiveness with the domestic cat. It depopulates the woods of our native songsters and left alone, will render silent every grove in America. Game birds have suffered terribly from its ravages. Vagrant and so-called 'domesticated' cats together destroy more birds than all the other forces in America combined."

He points out that the common view of cats as civilized household pets is false. The cat that sleeps by the fire in the daytime reverts to its primal instincts at night, and becomes a wild beast. It roams abroad in search of prey. And unfortunately its favorite prey consists chiefly of our insect-catching birds, those most valuable to man both economically and esthetically.

He reports one case in which a large colony of birds, sea terns or sea swallows, on an island near Nanuet, N. Y., was almost wiped out by eight cats. From several thousand they

were reduced to a few hundred before bird-lovers discovered the cause of the slaughter and destroyed the cats.

The city of Montclair, N. J. has taken action to lessen this evil, together with the spreading in infectious diseases by cats. It has passed an ordinance providing for the "impounding, sale or destruction" of all vagrant or unidentified cats found roaming at large. The only salvation for pussy is to wear a tag bearing her owner's name and address. If this policy were followed generally, it would result in the decimation of the worthless cats and as a result, the repopulation of bird communities.

DON'T WASTE TIME ON SKUNKS

Southern newspapers seem to be wasting space and energy in replying to a vicious attack on the South by a blatherer who wrote for the Chicago Tribune an editorial on this section. Chicago has its own problems to solve and its own skunks to get rid of, even when they happen to occupy temporarily some editorial chair. The South dignifies such skunks as the one who wrote the denunciation of the South in the Chicago Tribune by wasting its thought and energy in replying to it. The intelligent people of Chicago know the South too well to pay heed to such falsehoods against it.—Manufacturers Record.

A LINE o' DOPE

A party composed of Woco Childers, Donald Scott, Ernest Murphy, Harry Tripp and Misses Maggie McAllister, Mattie Hall, Reba Reaves, and Jessie Thompson, all of this county, have returned from a camping trip spent in the mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Walker Spearman chaperoned the party and a very enjoyable time is reported by all of the members. They extend their thanks for the automobiles they pulled out and to the good kitchens that lended their aid. Also to the people who helped put down stakes, put up tents and every incident and person who lended enthusiasm to the summer trip that will long be remembered.

The Paramount theatre reopened yesterday with three good reels of comedy for the price of five cents, and judging from the crowds on the opening afternoon and night the show will be a success.

Manager Pinkston stated yesterday that he would have a real new, wide awake Charlie Chaplin feature for tomorrow night entitled, "A Night Out," in two reels. He will also have another comedy, "Persistent Lovers at Coney Island."

Mr. Thos. B. Kay of Williamston was among the visitors in the city yesterday and stated that on Wednesday of this coming week there would be a Kay reunion at his home.

The Ladies Aid society of the First Presbyterian church have had cement walks put down around their church on West Whitner street which add greatly to the looks of the grounds. They lead directly to the paved sidewalk and will be much better than the gravel walks.

Mr. J. I. Brownlee yesterday speaking of the offer made by the Farmers and Merchants bank and the Farmers Loan and Trust company by which money will be loaned to farmers at 6 per cent on cotton stored in the Farmers Union warehouse or in the standard warehouse, said he would suggest that those having money borrowed at eight per cent drop in and borrow more at 6 per cent and take up the former papers. This makes the offer all the more liberal.

J. H. Hardy, who died in the hospital at Marietta, Ga., was brought back to his old home and buried at New Prospect church yesterday.

Mr. Hardy had been residing in Georgia for a few months, teaching school and was known as "the professor." In connection with his teaching he was preparing himself for the ministry, since early in life he had taken a stand for right. Members of the family stated yesterday that they would never forget the kindness of the Georgia people who ministered to him after the automobile accident which caused his death several days later.

The Woodmen of the World picnic at Snow Hill yesterday was largely attended and several from this city were present. The principal speaker

Monday and Tuesday the Last Days
You can't wait much longer and profit by the wonderful price concessions being made here now.
Men's Suits
\$10.00 Men's Suits \$ 7.45
\$12.50 Men's Suits \$ 9.45
\$15.00 Men's Suits \$10.95
\$18.00 Men's Suits \$12.95
\$20.00 Men's Suits \$14.95
\$22.50 Men's Suits \$16.95
Boys' Knee Pant Suits
\$ 3.50 and \$3 Boys' Suits \$2.45
\$ 4.50 and \$4 Boys' Suits \$2.95
\$ 5.00 Boys' Suits \$3.75
\$ 6.50 and \$6 Boys' Suits \$4.45
\$ 7.50 and \$7 Boys' Suits \$4.95
\$10.00 Boys' Suits \$7.45
\$12.50 and \$11 Boys' Suits \$7.95
Parcel Post Prepaid
B. O. Crandall Co.
"The Store with a Conscience"

of the day was Fred H. Dominick of Newberry.

Mr. J. C. Barbot, clerk of the city council of Charleston, returned to his home yesterday after a several days' stay with Dr. and Mrs. Breedin in North Anderson. Mr. Barbot is an old newspaper man and for a number of years was connected with the Charleston Evening Post.

Many people of the city will go to Sunset Forest this afternoon to hear Dr. Edwin M. Poteat. The fact that he is to conduct the services will be enough to attract many and again since they will be in the open air, a novelty, many others will attend. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mr. Charles Burton, formerly connected with the People's grocery store here but who took charge of the Pendleton Hardware Mercantile company Monday, was in the city yesterday and was loud in his praise of Pendleton and its people. He says that he likes the town fine and that the people are treating him royally. He is missed here but his friends are glad that he has fallen into such good hands.

From the reports of the meeting at Williamston yesterday afternoon in regard to the proposed county of Williamston, the people in the two sections of Greenville and Anderson counties which will be effected are very desirous of uniting and starting life for themselves. It is an assured fact that the town of Williamston is anxious for the new county and it is proper that they should be. It's a question that will affect every section of both Greenville and Anderson counties in some way and one in which almost every man and woman is interested.

One merchant was heard to say last night that he had the biggest business yesterday he had had in many months and that all day his clerks, of which there are several, were kept busy from opening to closing time. A clerk in another store, and it is not such a big one either, remarked that he alone had sold \$65 worth of goods. Business picking up.

An appeal is to be taken in the Walter Sutherland case in which the defendant was fined \$8. The necessary papers will be filed with the magistrate who tried the case tomorrow. This case is one of much interest and one that will be watched.

Cars are now running down South Main street almost to the bottom of University hill on this side and this means a great deal to the people who use that end of the lines. In a few more days all of the track on South Main street will be paved and then it will be only two weeks until through cars will be run to Cluck Mill.

That's What They All Say.
Tom—Is it true that you proposed to Alice and were rejected?
Jack—Not exactly rejected—she said when she felt like making a fool of herself she'd let me know.—Boston Transcript.

SOCIALIST LEADER GETS LIGHT SENTENCE

Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 25.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—German Socialists are pointing to the trial of Heinrich Huncke, one of their leaders, as an illustration of the growing consideration which the authorities have for the socialist party. Huncke was arrested on a charge of "attempting to incite soldiers of the army to be disobedient and mutinous, and to induce civilians to disobey the laws of the land."

Although he was convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, the socialists point out that the accused leader fared far better than even he himself had expected. Huncke is president of the German Engineers and Firemen's federation, and one of the most powerful trade union men in the country. The fact that the authorities did not bring Huncke before a court martial is hailed as a victory for the socialists, while his escape with a sentence of only nine months from a court which had the power of sending him to penal servitude for life is also regarded with satisfaction by Huncke's followers.

The trial took place in Bremen and was heard in camera, but a general idea of the proceedings can be obtained from the judgment which was pronounced in open court by the senior judge:

"The charge of attempting to induce soldiers to be disobedient and mutinous cannot be maintained in its entirety; the accused can only be convicted of this offense in so far as his propaganda happened to reach soldiers and sailors of the army and navy. His real offense lies in having distributed and causing to be distributed copies of a pamphlet, entitled, 'Our Principal Enemy is at Home,' among the workmen of the Weser Shipbuilding company, who are engaged in manufacturing vessels of war for the imperial navy."

"It only has been proved that the accused was directly connected with the distribution of about one hundred copies of this pamphlet, and although it is probable that he was responsible for the circulation of many more we in this court can only deal with the number actually proven. This circumstance operates in favor of the accused in meting out punishment to him. The pamphlet contains passages which constitute an incitement to disobedience of the laws of the land, as well as other passages which are calculated to disturb the public peace by stirring up different classes of the population against one another. The accused has committed a crime against his Fatherland in endeavoring, by means of the circulation of this pamphlet, to persuade the working men of Germany to agitate for peace, and in explaining how a movement in favor of exercising pressure on the imperial government can be carried on with the help of the Press and through meetings and public demonstrations.

"All these methods of public agitation have been declared to be illegal by the proclamations issued in connection with the introduction of martial law at the outbreak of hostilities so that to advocate them constitutes the perpetration of a serious crime. Moreover, the efforts made by the accused to create strife between those whom he calls imperialists on the one hand and the working classes of Germany on the other, and unquestionably amount to an illegal act in the sense of the existing provisions of military law now in force throughout the country. It is quite clear that Huncke circulated the pamphlet with full knowledge of its contents and of its probable effect on its readers, and that he committed his offense deliberately and with set purpose. All

EX-SECRETARY OF NAVY DEAD

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

Glorious dispatch! I should rather like to have the credit of it. But it was not mine. I directed Chief Crownshield of the bureau of navigation to have such a dispatch made ready. But Crownshield did not write it. Who prepared it? Some subordinate clerk in his bureau. Who? God only knows. As for me, I should not have used the word 'commenced.' I should have said, 'The war has begun.' Aside from that, it is a mighty good message. I think we can pardon that word. The dispatch came in to me. I took it to the president, saying to him: "Mr. President, I think this ought to go." He said: "All right, sign it."

Mr. Long was called to head the navy department when President McKinley took office in March, 1897 and also served a year in the cabinet of President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt wrote: "It has never been my good fortune to be associated with any public man more single-minded in his devotion to the public interest."

In addition to directing the navy during the war with Spain, the official acts of Secretary Long included the placing of thousands of navy employees under the civil service rules, and the prohibition of the sale of beer on naval vessels.

John Davis Long was born in Buckfield, N. H., in 1838, the son of a prosperous business man, but his own predilection was for law, and politics. Settled in Boston after his graduation from Harvard, he served four terms in the state legislature; was three terms speaker of the house; was lieutenant-governor; and in 1879 defeated General Benjamin F. Butler, the Democratic candidate for governor, by a plurality of 13,000. He was twice reelected with large pluralities, and sent to congress for three terms. There he formed a warm personal regard for McKinley.

In 1884 he made a strong speech nominating Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont for president in the Republican national convention. He was one of the most polished debaters in congress, his speeches being noted for their literary excellence, and a dry humor which made him popular as an after dinner speaker. At leisure at his home in the quaint old town of Hingham, near Boston, he wrote a volume of poems and translated Virgil's Aeneid. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. A total abstainer from early life, he was also for many years president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society.

Notwithstanding his national prominence as former secretary of the navy, among his New England friends he was affectionately known as "Governor" Long to the end of his life.

Way to Tell.
A gentleman from the North was eager to see one of the far-famed hookwormed Georgia Crickers, so he asked an old negro to point out one, says The Jester.

"Yo see that black spot oval yonder in the field?" asked Noss, as he pointed toward an object in the field a half mile distant.

"Yes," replied the Northerner, "but I can't tell whether that's a man or a stump."

"Well, boss," was the reply, "ef you watches it an houah an it moves it ain't a stump."
These circumstances have led the court to the conclusion that a term of imprisonment for nine months is the least penalty which we can inflict on the accused.